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U. S. D. of Agriculture

United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS NO. 22

**COLORING IMPORTED ALFALFA AND RED CLOVER
SEED AS REQUIRED UNDER THE FEDERAL SEED
ACT¹**

The Federal Seed Act requires the coloring of all seed of alfalfa and red clover imported into the United States. The following colors and proportional coloring are set forth in the act, in the joint regulations under the act, and in notices by the Secretary of Agriculture:

- Alfalfa and red clover seed grown in Canada, 1 percent violet;
- Red clover seed grown in Italy, 10 percent red;
- Alfalfa seed grown in Africa, 10 percent red;
- Alfalfa seed grown in Turkistan (Turkestan), 10 percent purple red;
- Alfalfa seed grown in South America, 10 percent orange red;
- Alfalfa and red clover seed of unknown origin, 10 percent red;
- Alfalfa and red clover seed of known origin, not specifically provided for above, 1 percent green.

It is necessary to color completely 1 or 10 percent of the seed, as required, and mix this thoroughly with the uncolored seed. In the case of coloring 1 percent where facilities for bulking are lacking, the completely colored seed may be introduced into the open bags by means of hollow tubes. This method is not practicable when 10-percent coloring is required.

COMPLETE STAINING WITH WATER-SOLUBLE DYE

It is practicable to color seed completely, using either a concrete mixer or a tarpaulin or waterproof sheet.

CONCRETE-MIXER METHOD

The seed is placed in an ordinary concrete mixer, the solution of water-soluble dye is added, and the mixer is turned until the color is evenly distributed over the seed. The seed is then put in a pile and left without stirring until it is dry. Good results cannot be expected unless both the quantity of dye in the solution and the quantity of solution are used in approximately the proportions recommended.

WATERPROOF-SHEET METHOD

Practically the same results as with the concrete-mixer method may be obtained by placing the seed on a waterproof sheet on the floor (a sheet approximately 10 by 10 feet for 220 pounds of seed), putting the solution of the water-soluble dye on the seed with a sprinkling can, and rolling the seed by lifting first one end and then the other end of the sheet until the color is evenly distributed. The seed should then be placed in a pile until dry.

Staining cannot be satisfactorily done by sprinkling the dye in solution over the seed in a pile on the floor and turning with shovels.

¹ This supplements regulation 9 of the Joint Regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture under the Federal Seed Act, issued February 1931, as S. R. A.—B. P. I. 17, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and also as Treasury Decision Nos. 44419 and 46115.

Kinds and weights of dye and quantity of solution to color completely 220 pounds of seed

Seed color	Color index no.	Brand name or color	Manufacturer ¹	Amount of dye		Water
				Ounces	Grams	Pints
Green-----	657	Victoria Green Small Crystals.	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Dyestuffs Division, Wilmington, Del.	1½	45	4½
		Victoria Green WB Crystals.	National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., 200 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.			
		Calcozine Green V-----	Calco Chemical Co., Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.			
		Victoria Green Ex. Conc. pdr.	General Dyestuff Corporation, 111 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.			
Violet-----	680	Methyl Violet NE-----	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.	1¾	50	6½
		Methyl Violet 2B Conc. Crystals.	National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.			
		Calcozine Violet Ex. Conc.	Calco Chemical Co., Inc.			
		Methyl Violet DXX-----	General Dyestuff Corporation-----			
Red-----	749	Rhodamine B Extra-----	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.	1¾	38	5
		Rhodamine B Extra-----	National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.			
		Calcozine Red BX-----	Calco Chemical Co., Inc.			
		Rhodamine B Extra-----	General Dyestuff Corporation-----			
Orange-----	27	Orange G-----	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.			
		Wool Orange 2G Crystals.	National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.			
		Calcooid Fast Light Orange 2G.	Calco Chemical Co., Inc.			
Orangered-----		Fast Light Orange GA Conc.	General Dyestuff Corporation-----			
		Mixture { Orange-----		1	28	6½
Purple red-----		Mixture { Red-----		¾	18	
		Mixture { Violet-----		1¾	40	6½
				¾	8	

¹ While it is impracticable to provide a complete list of dealers, this partial list is furnished with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no guaranty of reliability implied.

DISSOLVING THE DYE

In all cases the dye must be completely dissolved before the dye solution is used. This can best be done by using hot water and making a thin paste, using a small paddle or a flexible knife blade (kitchen knife). The remainder of the liquid is then stirred in and the solution poured from one container to another until completely in solution. If the dye separates out on standing, it can be brought back into solution by warming gently. When seed is discolored, 10 percent of additional dye solution should be used.

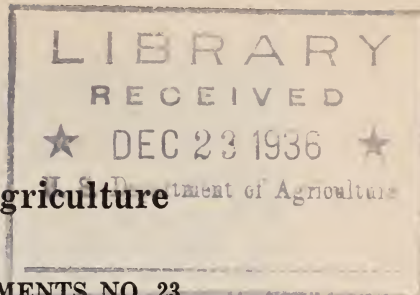
All solutions should be made immediately before using and never allowed to stand overnight.

DESIGNATION OF COLOR

The color to be applied will be designated by the Bureau of Plant Industry. Coloring is done at the expense of the importer and, unless otherwise provided, under supervision of a representative of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

When the consular invoice is not accompanied by an official certificate of origin issued in and on behalf of the country in which the seed was grown (regulation 11a), the color to be applied (regulation 10c) will not be designated until the samples drawn and forwarded by the Customs Service (regulations 3 and 4) have been examined by the Bureau of Plant Industry.

F. D. RICHEY,
Chief of Bureau.



United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS NO. 23

PROSECUTIONS AND SEIZURES UNDER THE INTER-STATE CLAUSE (SEC. 6) OF THE FEDERAL SEED ACT

(July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936; 91-120)

91. Misbranding of red clover seed. U. S. v. Allen B. Beverstock. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$200 and costs. (F. S. 55.)

The Lexington Elevator & Mill Co., Lexington, Ohio, shipped on March 1, 1932, from Chatfield, Ohio, to Appalachia, Va., four bags (607 pounds) of red clover seed.

On August 30, 1932, information was filed in the district court¹ for the Northern District of Ohio, alleging that Allen B. Beverstock, trading under the name of Lexington Elevator & Mill Co., unlawfully delivered for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipment misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

Nature of misbranding

Item	Claimed	Found
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Purity.....	99.50	85.41
Weed seeds.....	.08	4.67

On May 20, 1936, the case was terminated upon the entering of a plea of nolo contendere and the assessment of a fine of \$200 and costs.

92. Misbranding of sorghum seed. U. S. v. 15,000 Pounds of Atlas Sorgo. Seed seized and disposed of to a charitable institution for feed purposes. (F. S. 156.)

The Nebraska Seed Co., Omaha, Nebr., shipped on January 11, 1935, from Omaha, Nebr., to Stafford, Kans., 15,000 pounds of sorghum seed.

A libel was filed in the district court for the District of Kansas, praying seizure of 15,000 pounds of seed, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Atlas Sorgo", whereas it was found to be hegari. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

In July 1935 the court ordered that the seed be turned over to a charitable institution for feed purposes and not for sale.

93. Misbranding of lepedeza seed. U. S. v. 4 Bags of Lespedeza Seed. Seed seized and ordered destroyed. (F. S. 157.)

Snelson Seed Co., Athens, Ga., shipped on March 24, 1934, from Gallatin, Tenn., to Enterprise, Ala., five bags (500 pounds) of lepedeza seed.

On March 7, 1935, a libel was filed in the district court for the Middle District of Alabama, praying seizure of four bags of seed from the above-mentioned

¹ "District court" means a United States district court in all cases mentioned in this announcement.

shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Noxious weeds 0", whereas it contained dodder, a noxious weed, at the rate of 3,865 seeds per pound. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On March 7, 1936, no claimant having appeared, the seed was ordered destroyed.

94. Misbranding of rye seed. U. S. v. 23 Bags of Rye Seed. Seed seized and ordered destroyed. (F. S. 158.)

W. P. Bell & Co., Nashville, Tenn., shipped on October 17, 1934, from Nashville, Tenn., to Dothan, Ala., 56 bags (112 bushels) of rye seed.

On March 9, 1935, a libel was filed in the district court for the Middle District of Alabama, praying seizure of 23 bags of seed from the above-mentioned shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "No. noxious weed per lb. none", whereas it contained corn cockle, a noxious weed, at the rate of 9 seeds per pound, and wild onion, a noxious weed, at the rate of 9 bulblets per pound. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On December 3, 1935, no claimant having appeared, the seed was ordered destroyed.

95. Misbranding of sorghum seed and oat seed. U. S. v. L. P. Cook. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$200. (F. S. 160.)

L. P. Cook, Memphis, Tenn., shipped on March 17, 1934, from Memphis, Tenn., to Selma, Ala., six bags (900 pounds) of sorghum seed and on September 1, 1934, from Memphis, Tenn., to Birmingham, Ala., two bags (10 bushels) of oat seed.

On August 12, 1935, information was filed in the district court for the Western District of Tennessee, alleging that L. P. Cook unlawfully delivered for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipments misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

Nature of misbranding

Item	Claimed	Found
Sorghum:	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Other crop seed.....	0.01	2.2
Inert matter.....	.01	11.3
Germination.....	80.00	61.0
Oats:		
Variety.....	(1)	(2)

¹ Winter turf.

² A variety of red oats.

On December 12, 1935, the case was terminated upon the entering of a plea of nolo contendere and the assessment of a fine of \$200.

96. Misbranding of seed corn. U. S. v. 17 Bags of Seed Corn. Seed seized and released under bond. (F. S. 164.)

The Council Bluffs Seed Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa, shipped on January 14, 1935, from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Montgomery, Ala., 130 bags (325 bushels) of corn.

On April 11, 1935, a libel was filed in the district court for the Middle District of Alabama, praying seizure of 17 bags of seed of the above-mentioned shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Germination 92%", whereas it was found to germinate 54 percent. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On June 15, 1935, the seed was released to claimant, the consignee, under bond in the sum of \$200 on condition that the seed be denatured as by grinding and relabeled as chicken feed.

97. Misbranding of sorghum seed. U. S. v. 1,000 Pounds of Sorghum Seed. Seed seized and released to a charitable institution. (F. S. 168.)

Mitchellhill Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo., shipped on or about January 30, 1935, from St. Joseph, Mo., to Vliets, Kans., 1,000 pounds of sorghum seed.

On April 16, 1935, a libel was filed in the district court for the District of Kansas, praying seizure of the 1,000 pounds of seed, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Atlas Sorgo", whereas it was found to be hegari. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On July 27, 1935, the seed was released by the court to a charitable institution.

98. Misbranding of sorghum seed. U. S. v. 2 Bags of Sorghum Seed. Seed seized and released to a charitable institution. (F. S. 170.)

The Berry Seed Co., Clarinda, Iowa, shipped on February 11, 1935, from Clarinda, Iowa, to Morrowville, Kans., five bags (500 pounds) of sorghum seed.

On April 22, 1935, a libel was filed in the district court for the District of Kansas, praying seizure of two bags of seed of the above-mentioned shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Atlas Sorgo", whereas it was found to be hegari. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On July 27, 1935, the seed was released by the court to a charitable institution.

99. Misbranding of Sudan grass seed. U. S. v. 1 Bag of Sudan Grass Seed. Seed seized and destroyed. (F. S. 175.)

The Roberts Grain Co., Amarillo, Tex., shipped on April 14, 1935, from Amarillo, Tex., to Texarkana, Ark., four bags (400 pounds) of Sudan grass seed.

On April 29, 1935, a libel was filed in the district court for the Western District of Arkansas, praying seizure of one bag of seed of the above-mentioned shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Noxious Weed Seeds—None", whereas it was found to contain approximately 370 Johnson grass seeds per pound. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On November 21, 1935, no claimant having appeared, the court ordered that the seed be destroyed.

100. Misbranding of sorghum seed. U. S. v. 8 Bags of Sorghum Seed. Seed seized and destroyed. (F. S. 176.)

The Springfield Seed Co., Springfield, Mo., shipped on April 2, 1935, from Springfield, Mo., to Texarkana, Ark., 120 bags (13,000 pounds) of "Fodder Cane."

On May 10, 1935, a libel was filed in the district court for the Western District of Arkansas, praying seizure of eight bags of seed of the above-mentioned shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Germination 90%", whereas it was found to germinate 60 percent. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On November 21, 1935, no claimant having appeared, the court ordered that the seed be destroyed.

101. Misbranding of red clover seed. U. S. v. Upton J. Cover and Allen B. Beverstock. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. S. 184.)

The U. J. Cover Seed Co., Mount Gilead, Ohio, shipped on March 12, 1935, from Mount Gilead, Ohio, to Lewisburg, Pa., 1 bushel of red clover seed.

On July 5, 1935, information was filed in the district court for the Southern District of Ohio, alleging that Upton J. Cover and Allen B. Beverstock, co-partners trading under the name of U. J. Cover Seed Co., unlawfully delivered for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipment misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

Nature of misbranding

Item	Claimed	Found
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Purity.....	99.25	88.97
Other crop seeds.....	.26	8.18
Weed seeds.....	.20	1.70

On December 5, 1935, the case was terminated upon the entering of a plea of guilty and the assessment of a fine of \$10.

102. Misbranding of soybean seed. U. S. v. 2 Bags of Soybean Seed. Seed seized and destroyed. (F. S. 188.)

W. P. Bell & Co., Nashville, Tenn., shipped on April 18, 1935, from Nashville, Tenn., to Bessemer, Ala., seven bags (1,050 pounds) of soybean seed.

On July 2, 1935, a libel was filed in the district court for the Northern District of Alabama, praying seizure of two bags of seed of the above-mentioned shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Germination 90%", whereas it was found to germinate 59 percent. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On August 8, 1935, no claimant having appeared, the court ordered that the seed be destroyed.

103. Misbranding of seed corn. U. S. v. Henry F. Droge and Arthur W. Carter. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25. (F. S. 192.)

The Council Bluffs Seed Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa, shipped on January 14, 1935, from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Montgomery, Ala., 150 bags (375 bushels) of corn.

On September 24, 1935, information was filed in the district court for the Southern District of Iowa, alleging that Henry F. Droge and Arthur W. Carter, copartners, trading under the name of Council Bluffs Seed Co., unlawfully delivered for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipment misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Germination 92%", whereas it was found to germinate approximately 54 percent.

On October 19, 1935, the case was terminated upon the entering of a plea of nolo contendere and the assessment of a fine of \$25 and costs.

104. Misbranding of rye seed. U. S. v. 4 Bags of Rye Seed. Seed seized and ordered destroyed. (F. S. 195.)

Belt Seed Co., Baltimore, Md., shipped on August 9, 1935, from Baltimore, Md., to Andalusia, Ala., 10 bags (1,400 pounds) of rye seed.

On September 16, 1935, a libel was filed in the district court for the Middle District of Alabama, praying seizure of four bags of seed from the above-mentioned shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled in part, "25 onion to pound", whereas it contained wild onion at the rate of 233 bulblets per pound. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On June 23, 1936, no claimant having appeared, the seed was ordered destroyed.

105. Misbranding of rye seed. U. S. v. 29 Bags of Southern Rye Seed. Seed seized and destroyed. (F. S. 198.)

The Royal Stafolife Mills, Meridian, Miss., shipped on August 30, 1935, from Meridian, Miss., to Mobile, Ala., 30 bags (60 bushels) of rye seed.

On October 19, 1935, a libel was filed in the district court for the Southern District of Alabama, praying seizure of 29 bags of seed of the above-mentioned shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

Nature of misbranding

Item	Claimed	Found
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Purity.....	98.0	93.60
Weed seeds.....	0	1.21
Germination.....	85.0	13.25
Noxious weed seeds.....	(1)	(2)

¹ 0.

² Quackgrass, 26 per pound; corncockle, 4 per pound.

On November 21, 1935, the court ordered that the seed be destroyed.

106. Misbranding of Sudan grass seed. U. S. v. Corneli Seed Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. S. 200.)

The Corneli Seed Co., St. Louis, Mo., shipped on April 6, 1935, from St. Louis, Mo., to Anniston, Ala., 10 bags (1,000 pounds) of Sudan grass seed.

On November 11, 1935, information was filed in the district court for the Eastern District of Missouri, alleging that the Corneli Seed Co., a corporation, unlawfully delivered for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipment misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Germ. 87", whereas it was found to germinate 55.25 percent.

On December 4, 1935, the case was terminated upon the entering of a plea of guilty and the assessment of a fine of \$200 and costs.

107. Misbranding of oat seed. U. S. v. 20 Bags of Seed Oats. Seed seized and ordered destroyed. (F. S. 202.)

The "Sun-Field Seed Service", a name style used by the American Field Seed Co., 1929 West Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill., shipped on August 31, 1935, from Wilmington, N. C., to Cullman, Ala., 100 bags (250 bushels) of oats.

On November 22, 1935, a libel was filed in the district court for the Northern District of Alabama, praying seizure of 10 bags of seed of the above-mentioned shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

Nature of misbranding

Item	Claimed	Found
	Percent	Percent
Germination.....	95	50
Variety.....	(1)	(2)

¹ Mammoth cluster.

² Victory.

On December 28, 1935, no claimant having appeared, the court ordered that the oats be destroyed, providing that in lieu of destruction they might be delivered to a charitable institution for feed purposes only and not for sale.

108. Misbranding of oat seed. U. S. v. 224 Bags of Seed Oats. Seed seized and released under bond. (F. S. 203.)

P. P. Williams Co., Vicksburg, Miss., shipped on November 16, 1935, from Vicksburg, Miss., to Montgomery, Ala., 250 bags (1,250 bushels) of oat seed.

On December 2, 1935, a libel was filed in the district court for the Middle District of Alabama, praying seizure of 224 bags of seed from the above-mentioned shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Noxious weed seeds per pound pure seed: Johnson grass 15", whereas it contained Johnson grass at the rate of 1,173 seeds per pound. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On December 18, 1935, the seed was released to claimant, P. P. Williams Co., under bond providing that the oats be ground to prevent their use for seeding purposes.

109. Misbranding of oat seed. U. S. v. 4 Bags of Seed Oats. Seed seized and ordered destroyed. (F. S. 205.)

The "Sun-Field Seed Service", a name style used by the American Field Seed Co., 1929 West Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill., shipped on August 31, 1935, from Wilmington, N. C., to Midland City, Ala., four bags (320 pounds) of oat seed.

On December 2, 1935, a libel was filed in the district court for the Middle District of Alabama, praying seizure of the four bags of seed in this shipment,

alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Mammoth Cluster Oats." The seed was found to be Victory oats. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On March 8, 1936, no claimant having appeared, the court ordered that the seed be destroyed.

110. Misbranding of rye seed. U. S. v. 5 Bags of Rye Seed. Seed seized and ordered destroyed. (F. S. 206.)

The Rowland Co., Athens, Ga., shipped on September 13, 1935, from Harrisonburg, Va., to Luverne, Ala., 10 bags (1,400 pounds) of rye seed.

On December 10, 1935, a libel was filed in the district court for the Middle District of Alabama, praying seizure of five bags of seed of the above-mentioned shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Germination 85%", whereas it was found to germinate 56 percent. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On June 23, 1936, no claimant having appeared, the court ordered that the seed be destroyed.

111. Misbranding of rye seed. U. S. v. 3½ Bags of Rye Seed. Seed seized and destroyed. (F. S. 208.)

William G. Scarlett & Co., Baltimore, Md., sold to the Capital Grain & Feed Co., Montgomery, Ala., 30 bags (75 bushels) of rye seed, which were shipped from Baltimore, Md., to Montgomery, Ala., by the Capital Grain & Feed Co., on September 19, 1935.

On December 16, 1935, a libel was filed in the district court for the Southern District of Alabama, praying seizure of three and one-half bags of seed of the above-mentioned shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act, in that it was labeled, in part, "Germ. 90.00%", whereas it was found to germinate 62 percent. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On February 20, 1936, no claimant having appeared, the court ordered that the seed be destroyed.

112. Misbranding of oat seed. U. S. v. 87 Bags of Seed Oats. Seed seized and destroyed. (F. S. 209.)

The "Sun-Field Seed Service", a name style used by the American Field Seed Co., 1929 West Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill., shipped on August 31, 1935, from New Orleans, La., to Meridian, Miss., 100 bags (8,000 pounds) of oats.

On December 20, 1935, a libel was filed in the district court for the Southern District of Mississippi, praying seizure of 87 bags of seed of the above-mentioned shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Mammoth Cluster Oats." The seed was found to be a midseason northern oat, probably of the Victory variety, and not Mammoth Cluster. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On March 18, 1936, the court ordered disposal of the oats by the United States marshal according to law. The oats were then destroyed.

113. Misbranding of oat seed. U. S. v. 9 Bags of Seed Oats. Seed seized and released under bond. (F. S. 210.)

The "Sun-Field Seed Service", a name style used by the American Field Seed Co., 1929 West Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill., shipped on September 10, 1935, from New Orleans, La., to Good Water, Ala., 10 bags (25 bushels) of oat seed.

On December 21, 1935, a libel was filed in the district court for the Middle District of Alabama, praying seizure of nine bags of seed of the above-mentioned shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Mammoth Cluster Oats." The seed was found to be a midseason, northern oat, probably of the Victory or similar variety, and not Mammoth Cluster. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On March 10, 1936, the seed was released to claimant, the consignee, under bond for proper relabeling.

114. Misbranding of oat seed. U. S. v. 37 Bags of Seed Oats. Seed seized and disposed of to a charitable institution for feed purposes. (F. S. 211.)

The Gillette Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn., shipped on November 9, 1935, from Nashville, Tenn., to Anniston, Ala., 100 bags (16,000 pounds) of oats.

On January 4, 1936, a libel was filed in the district court for the Northern District of Alabama, praying seizure of 37 bags of seed of the above-mentioned shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Germination 90%", whereas it was found to germinate 66 percent. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On February 6, 1936, the court ordered that the seed be delivered to a charitable institution in Calhoun County, Ala., to be denatured by grinding and used exclusively for feed purposes and not for sale or for planting.

115. Misbranding of beet seed. U. S. v. 1 Bag of Beet Seed. Seed seized and ordered destroyed. (F. S. 212.)

Leonard Seed Co., Chicago, Ill., shipped on September 4, 1935, from Chicago, Ill., to Dothan, Ala., one bag (50 pounds) of beet seed.

On January 18, 1936, a libel was filed in the district court for the Middle District of Alabama, praying seizure of the one bag of seed in this shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Germination 85+%", whereas it was found to germinate 46 percent. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On March 8, 1936, no claimant having appeared, the court ordered that the seed be destroyed.

116. Misbranding of oat seed. U. S. v. 10 Bags of Oats. Seed seized and condemned. (F. S. 213.)

The "Sun-Field Seed Service", a name style used by the American Field Seed Co., 1929 West Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill., shipped on September 10, 1935, from New Orleans, La., to Vicksburg, Miss., 10 bags (800 pounds) of oat seed.

On February 3, 1936, a libel was filed in the district court for the Southern District of Mississippi, praying seizure of the 10 bags of seed in this shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Mammoth Cluster Oats." The seed was found to be Victory oats. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On May 23, 1936, no claimant having appeared, the court ordered the United States marshal to dispose of the oats according to the law.

117. Misbranding of lespedeza seed. U. S. v. 72 Bags of Lespedeza Seed. Seed seized and released under bond. (F. S. 214.)

Green Bros., Gallatin, Tenn., shipped from Gallatin, Tenn., to Harrison, Ark., on January 22, 1936, 44 bags (5,500 pounds) of lespedeza seed, and on January 31, 1936, 28 bags (3,500 pounds) of lespedeza seed.

On February 10, 1936, a libel was filed in the district court for the Western District of Arkansas, praying seizure of the 72 bags of seed, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

Nature of misbranding

Item	Claimed	Found
44-bag lot:	Percent	Percent
Purity.....	97.00	89.5
Weed seeds.....	.02	8.4
Noxious weed seeds per 5 grams.....	(1)	(2)
28-bag lot:		
Purity.....	97.00	90.4
Weed seeds.....	.02	7.1
Noxious weed seeds per 5 grams.....	(3)	(4)

¹ 5 dodder.

² 257 dodder, 152 bracted plantain, 1 dock.

³ 3 dodder.

⁴ 233 dodder, 74 bracted plantain, 3 cheat, 2 dock.

On March 16, 1936, the court ordered the seed released to claimant, Robert A. Green, upon payment of the legal costs and charges and delivery of a bond in the sum of \$100 to the effect that the seed would be relabeled and not sold or disposed of in any jurisdiction contrary to law.

118. Misbranding of seed corn. U. S. v. 20 Bags of Seed Corn. Seed seized and released under bond. (F. S. 216.)

O. & M. Seed Co., Green Springs, Ohio, shipped on January 3, 1936, from Green Springs, Ohio, to Montgomery, Ala., 20 bags (2,000 pounds) of corn.

On March 3, 1936, a libel was filed in the district court for the Middle District of Alabama, praying seizure of the 20 bags of seed in this shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Germination 90%", whereas it was found to germinate 68 percent. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On April 25, 1936, the seed was released to claimant, the consignee, under bond for proper relabeling.

119. Misbranding of seed corn. U. S. v. 300 Pounds of Seed Corn. Seed seized and disposed of to a charitable institution for feed. (F. S. 218.)

F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Atlanta, Ga., shipped on January 14, 1936, from Atlanta, Ga., to Anniston, Ala., three bags (300 pounds) of corn.

On March 13, 1936, a libel was filed in the district court for the Northern District of Alabama, praying seizure of the three bags of seed, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act in that it was labeled, in part, "Germ. 88%", whereas it was found to germinate not more than 61.75 percent. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On April 13, 1936, no claimant having appeared, the court ordered that the seed be delivered to a charitable institution in Calhoun County, Ala., to be denatured by grinding, and to be used exclusively for feed purposes and not for sale or for planting.

120. Misbranding of lespedeza seed. U. S. v. 7 Bags of Kobe Lespedeza Seed. Seed seized and destroyed. (F. S. 219.)

The Largen Lespedeza Co., Fayetteville, Tenn., shipped on March 11, 1936, from Fayetteville, Tenn., to Talladega, Ala., 10 bags (1,000 pounds) of Kobe lespedeza seed.

On April 24, 1936, a libel was filed in the district court for the Northern District of Alabama, praying seizure of seven bags of seed of the above-mentioned shipment, alleging same to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act. On April 30, 1936, the seed was seized by the United States marshal.

Nature of misbranding

Item	Claimed	Found
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Purity.....	96.0	82.20
Korean lespedeza.....		5.58
Other crop seed.....		1.23
Weed seeds.....	3.1	7.28
Inert matter.....	.9	3.71
Noxious weed seeds per pound.....	(4)	(3)

1 96 dodder.

2 8,730 dodder and 270 Johnson grass.

On June 2, 1936, no claimant having appeared, it was ordered that the seed be destroyed.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX, BY DEALERS, OF CASES REFERRED TO IN B. P. I. S. R. A. NOS. 18, 19, 20, 21, AND 23

Dealer and kind of seed	Reference no.	Dealer and kind of seed	Reference no.
American Field Seed Co., Chicago, Ill.:		Gillette Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn.:	
Sweetclover-----	73	Oats-----	114
Oats--- 74, 75, 76, 107, 109, 112, 113, 116		Green Bros., Gallatin, Tenn.:	
Athens Seed Co., Athens, Ga.:		Lespedeza-----	117
Rye-----	59	Hardin, Hamilton, & Lewman, Louisville, Ky.:	
W. P. Bell & Co., Nashville, Tenn.:		Red clover-----	3
Rye-----	9, 94	E. K. Hardison Seed Co., Nashville, Tenn.:	
Soybean----- 58, 83, 102		Oats-----	67
Wheat-----	83	Sorghum-----	90
Belt Seed Co., Baltimore, Md.:		Lespedeza-----	90
Rye-----	104	Charles D. Jones Co., Nashville, Tenn.:	
Berry Seed Co., Clarinda, Iowa:		Rye-----	56
Sweetclover----- 17, 18, 29		B. B. Kirkland Seed Co., Columbia, S. C.:	
Alfalfa-----	19	Cowpeas-----	10
Sorghum-----	98	Largen Lespedeza Co., Fayetteville, Tenn.:	
Blount-Midyette & Co., Inc., Washington, N. C.:		Lespedeza-----	120
Oats-----	8	Lauderdale County Pure Seed Shippers, Halls, Tenn.:	
Bruns Seed Store, Davenport, Iowa:		Lespedeza-----	34, 36
Red clover-----	44	Leonard Seed Co., Chicago, Ill.:	
Alfalfa-----	44	Beet-----	115
Sweetclover-----	44	A. N. Levin, Chattanooga, Tenn.:	
Mixture of clover and timothy-----	44	Crimson clover-----	68
Korean lespedeza-----	44	Lexington Elevator & Mill Co., Lexington, Ohio:	
Alsike clover-----	44	Timothy-----	2, 7
Mixture of red clover, alsike, and timothy-----	44	Red clover-----	11, 91
Mixture of red clover and alsike clover-----	44	Charles H. Lilly Co., Seattle, Wash.:	
Mixture of alsike clover and timothy-----	44	Spinach-----	88
R. B. Buchanan Seed Co., Memphis, Tenn.:		Louisville Seed Co., Louisville, Ky.:	
Sudan grass-----	49	Orchard grass-----	4
Buchanan-Cellers Grain Co., McMinnville, Oreg.:		Soybeans-----	6
Vetch-----	80	Mixture of alsike and red clover-----	40
Carter-Venable Seed Co., Richmond, Va.:		Market Gardeners' Seed Co., Cincinnati, Ohio:	
Rye-----	70	Red clover-----	16
Clement Grain Co., Waco, Tex.:		McGregor Milling & Grain Co., McGregor, Tex.:	
Oats-----	33	Oats-----	32, 47
L. P. Cook, Memphis, Tenn.:		Mitchell Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.:	
Rye----- 15, 31, 38, 42, 62, 66		Kentucky bluegrass-----	5
Oats----- 45, 64, 95		Sorghum-----	21,
Red clover-----	51	22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 53, 97	
Sorghum-----	60, 95	Sudan grass-----	69
Wheat-----	65, 78	National Seed Co., Louisville, Ky.:	
Barley-----	77, 79	Redtop-----	41
Cornell Seed Co., St. Louis, Mo.:		Nebraska Seed Co., Omaha, Nebr.:	
Soybean-----	48	Sorghum-----	84, 92
Sudan grass-----	106	O. & M. Seed Co., Green Springs, Ohio:	
Council Bluffs Seed Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa:		Corn-----	118
Corn-----	20, 96, 103	Portland Seed Co., Portland, Oreg.:	
U. J. Cover Seed Co., Mount Gilead, Ohio:		Mixture of alsike and white clover-----	85
Red clover-----	101	Ryegrass-----	86
Davenport Seed Co., Davenport, Iowa. (See Bruns Seed Store.)		Purcell Seed Co., Evansville, Ind.:	
Dobson Hicks Co., Nashville, Tenn.:		Soybeans-----	82
Sweetclover-----	89	Roberts Grain Co., Amarillo, Tex.:	
Redtop-----	89	Sudan grass-----	99
Farmers' Federation, Inc., Asheville, N. C.:		Rowland Co., Athens, Ga.:	
Rye-----	46	Soybeans-----	12, 14
Fidelity Seed Co., Memphis, Tenn. (See Fidelity Storage & Elevator Co.)		Hairy vetch-----	37
Fidelity Storage & Elevator Co., Memphis, Tenn.:		Rye-----	110
Rye-----	61	Royal Stafolife Mills, Meridian, Miss.:	
Barley-----	63	Rye-----	105
Oats-----	81	Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.:	
		Sorghum-----	50

Dealer and kind of seed	Reference no.	Dealer and kind of seed	Reference no.
Russell-Heckle Seed Co., Memphis, Tenn.:		Springfield Seed Co., Springfield, Mo.:	
Sudan grass -----	35	Lespedeza -----	28
Sorghum -----	35, 54	Red clover -----	72
W. A. Sanders, Hopkinsville, Ky.:		Sorghum -----	100
Lespedeza -----	39	Sun-Field Seed Service, Chicago, Ill. (See American Field Seed Co.)	
William G. Scarlett & Co., Baltimore, Md.:		Walton Seed Co., Augusta, Ga.:	
Rye -----	111	Cowpeas -----	1
Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Mo.:		Sidney J. Weber, Baton Rouge, La.:	
Rye -----	52	Lespedeza -----	71
Corn -----	57	Westland Seed Co., Salt Lake City, Utah:	
O. M. Scott & Sons Co., Marysville, Ohio:		Alfalfa -----	87
Ryegrass -----	43	Whitney-Eckstein Seed Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:	
Seaboard Seed Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:		Mixture of timothy and alsike --	55
Hairy vetch -----	37	P. P. Williams Co., Vicksburg, Miss.:	
Snelson Seed Co., Athens, Ga.:		Oats -----	108
Lespedeza -----	93	F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Atlanta, Ga.:	
		Corn -----	119
		S. D. Woodruff & Sons, Orange, Conn.:	
		Lima beans -----	13

